

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Patd. BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year .. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo on wish to have rejected articles returned they unust in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

Panis,-Riosque No. 12. Kear Grand Hotel.

There Must Be Union and Determina tion!

The return of BRYAN to this city and its neighborhood, and the speeches he has been making in New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey and Connecticut towns, have simply served to consolidate and intensify the opposition of intelligent and patriotic

people to him and his incendiary doctrines. He has made more evident than ever his desperate reliance upon the dangerous forces of envy, jealousy, and discontent in society, and to them he makes his demagog ical appeal. He does not attempt to address the intelligence of his hearers, but seeks rather to provoke and stimulate blind and Ignorant and unreasoning prejudice.

This being so, and the spirit and purpose of the man and the movement of which he is the spokesman being thus made apparent to every citizen, the necessity for opposing to him the united sentiment of conservatism and patriotism, and the desire for social peace and order, becomes the more obvious.

BRYAN must be beaten, and beaten over dmingly. His utter defeat is required he preservation of the principles, politisocial, upon which the security of public rests. The for es and inand passions to which Bryanism are dangerous t, civilization, the gerous in ny fern society. They t merely the foundations of al ciri and industrial and busibut also the safeguards of itself. BRYAN is trying to stir al war as the last desperate means

orting his disorganized canvass. necessity for the honest and law abiding and patriotic people to stand together against him is thus made manifest. It is unquestionable. Every vote must be made to tell against him with its full force. Every candidate for any office whatsoever who links himself with his revolutionary movement must be buried under hostile votes. Democracy must be purged of this social and political poison; and as its glorious name has been stolen to disguise the pernicious revolution, Democrats more especially are required by patriotic duty to unite in a determined effort to expel it once for all, and thoroughly.

Vote for McKINLEY and HOBART, and take no chances!

#### The Folly of Bryan.

The scolding of the Yale students who howled down BRYAN seems to be about over, and it is a good time to look at the sage in Mr. BRYAN's discourse which showed him to be a demagogue so desperate in his attempt to rally about himself the public passions, that he is willing to d snarl at education itself. This is in which Mr. BRYAN turned on the who hooted with disapproval at the New Haven chapter of his campaign nonsense and misrepresentation :

"I have been so used to talking to young men wh ruage to use to address myself to those who desire to be known not as creators of wealth, but as distributers of wealth which somebody else created."

This was a broadside attack at college students as a set of useless and hurtful loafers, unworthy of comparison with boys who have begun to work for their living without waiting to obtain for themselves he benefits of learning wid be got in ordinary schools. With this, Mr. BRYAN declared the college to be an institution at once evil and contemptible, and the education it affords to be but a form of idleness, with which he himself and his cause have no sympathy.

The common idea has always been that the college is not only useful to every civilized country, but ennobling to it, and to every youth fortunate enough to pass through its prescribed years of study. The building up of a college has always constituted one of the most highly esteemed ambitions of public-spirited men. A great college can make a town which holds it famous and envied. Every locality possessing a college hopes with unanimity for its growth, and every town in the United States, except those as degraded in enlightenment and feeling as the balfcrazed BRYAN, would rejoice at the establishment of a college within its boundaries. College students also are not only looked upon universally as lucky, but as entitled to respect for their ambition to get learning and to serve the sciences and the professions, Not one intelligent workingman in ten thousand fails to be inspired with the wish that his son may enjoy the grace of a college education, which his own harder circumstances have denied to himself. Yet this is the thing which BRYAN, a college man, too we believe, savage with demagoguery and a frantic mind, recklessly holds up to scorn

We leave it to BRYAN'S supporters to say whether their candidate is merely out of his ad, or absolutely low and vicious in his ckless desire to get votes for his cause of windling and anarchy.

# "On the Backs of Toil."

"They say-our opponents do-that I am a dangerous man." This language was used by Mr. BRYAN in his speech at Newark. He immediately proceeded to justify the accunation by talking as follows:

"I know that bimetallism will succeed. Its success makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. I tell you that the gold standard increases the opportunity of those who are happy and lessens the opportunity of those who are in distress. We have the poor and the distressed on our side, and if we have not a majority

new it is only a question of time when we will have if the gold standard continues. "When you can prove to me that the Creator intended mankind to lapse into the dark ages again hen you can prove to me that He intended that the w should reap where the many sow; when you can prove to me that He intends that a few shall ride so ire on the backs of those who toll, and not until then can you prove to me that the gold standard can pre-vall in the United States. When you can prove to me that the people would rather have this Governmen run by syndicates than run it themselves, you can ne that the gold standard will prevail, and

pot until then. A man who tries to be elected President the United States by continually using intimental and passionate appeals, which, though rank nonsense in themselves, have no other purpose than to inspire the poor with hatred of the well-to-do, to foment

discussion into a war of "classes" is a dangerous man, whether he be a cunning demagogue or a combination of fool and crank. The rich may be growing richer, but so are the poor. BRYAN knows that now, as always, there are more poor than rich, and so he represents the gold standard as injuring the former to the special benefit of the latter. He has seldom put his case or want of case in a clearer or more compact form than in this Newark speech. I believe, he says, in effect, that free silver monometallism-for that is BRYAN's "bimetallism' -will win, because I believe or pretend to believe that gold monometallism hurts the poor and distressed and helps the rich, and as there are more poor than rich, we are sure to get a plurality: whereupon he proceeds to belch Buncombe about the poor and distressed, and sowing that others may reap,

Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN is doing his poor best to be "one of the few who ride on the backs of toil," and he is trying to ride into the White House. He is a dangerous man; if he is sincere, dangerous even as a fool is dangerous when he raises a false alarm of fire in a crowded theatre; and if a demagogue, as he seems to be, doubly dangerous.

Bryan and the Federal Judges. A speaker who lacks the courage to lie will often accomplish the same purpose by suggesting that which he knows to be false in fact. This process is what lawyers are occustomed to denounce by the Latin term suggestio falsi. Mr. BRYAN availed himself

of it on Tuesday night at Tammany Hall. On that occasion he declared that there was nothing in the Chicago platform "that assails the integrity or questions the honesty of the Sapreme Court of the United States.'

By this he plainly meant to have his audiwes understand that he himself had not nestioned the integrity of the Supreme Court, and that he was misrepresented by those who accused him of hostility to that great tribunal.

His suggestion in this respect was false, and unless he has lost his memory he knew that it was false.

Writing in the Omaha paper with which he was connected not very long since, he asserted that the members of the Supreme Court could not "escape the influence which is brought to bear upon them through their association with men violently opposed to the income tax for personal reasons."

That is to say, Mr. BRYAN declared that the Judges of the Supreme Court were influenced in passing upon the constitutionality of the income tax by considerations of personal nature, having nothing to do with the merits of the case. Judges that could thus be influenced would plainly be unfit for their places. If Mr. BRYAN's language was not an assault upon the integrity of the Supreme Court, what was it?

Again he wrote: "Plutocracy is intrenched behind our judicial system." Was this a compliment, or an arraign-

ment of the Federal judiciary generally as dishonest ?

It is pitiable and contemptible to find Presidential candidate endeavoring thus to deceive the public in regard to his own position concerning one of the most important issues of the campaign.

### Quotations.

The Atlanta Constitution seems to be somewhat hard up for facts in its support of Mr. BRYAN. In the course of a leading article it attributes the following remark to the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW:

"There are fifty men in New York who can it twenty-four hours stop every wheel on all railroads, close every door of all our manufactories, lock every switch of all telegraphic lines, and shut down every oal and fron mine in the United States. They can do to because they control the money which this country

Mr. DEPEW never made any such remark. He has expressly denied it. In this same editorial article the Constitution observes that "in speaking of the money power, Mr. LINCOLN said:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that innerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have ry will endeavor to prolong its reign by working pon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of

When and where did Mr. LINCOLN say this? Has this quotation, which seems to he somewhat of a favorite with the Popocrats, been verified?

Does the Constitution know? This is a great year for misquotations and invented

#### quotations. Blackburn in Tammany Hall.

The Hon. JOSEPH CLAY STILES BLACK-BURN seems to find it difficult to get another audience for that speech of his. He has tried to secure listeners by speaking before BRYAN and by speaking after him; but the crowd won't have it. He tried it in Brooklyn last week; he tried it in Tammany Hall on Tuesday night. On each occasion it was the signal for the disorder or dispersion of the audience. He has tried it on frequent other occasions in various parts of the country with no better success. The clamor for some one else and the desire for escape have been so strong that even the stenographers were unable to report it faithfully smid the clang and confusion of the vanishing crowds.

But, judging from such snatches as we have been able to obtain, it is a highly explosive production, full of fury and fire. It should have attracted attention on Tuesday night at least, when the entire heavens afforded the friendly accessory of a dark background, and when the audience had to choose between the protecting shelter of Tammany Hall and the furious rain storm that raged without. After catching the sound of the Senator's stentorian voice, however, the crowd seemed to know what was coming, and exhibited the usual impatience with a determined purpose to get drenched.

The reporters caught but a part of the speech which had not previously been published. "Early on the morning of March 5," exclaimed the orator, "after he has been duly inaugurated, President BRYAN will convene Congress to pass the necessary financial measures, and the Secretary of the Treasury will at the same time be able to say to the bondholders: 'Bring up your push carts and your drags and we will pay you, but in shining dollars.' "

Fortunately the extracts which we are able to reproduce show that the speech comes directly from the Senator's prophetic soul, and will give our readers a reasonably accurate idea of the merit of the cration and the character of the orator. It will be seen that it furnishes a singular combination of sulphur and statesmanship, of prophecy and profanity, for all of which the Senator seems ambitious to become distinguished. During a speech in Louisville about a year ago speial discentent, and to turn a financial he declared that "God Almighty Himself | tion, quelled the riot, and arrested the lead-

has not the power to reënact the MCKINLEY ers of the mob. Their action was prompt Tariff bill." More recently he said that the money changers whom CHRIST lashed from the temple, were not a more damnable crew than the goldbugs of Wall street," Later still be conveyed the idea that "there are more Christians in hell than there are Democrats among the followers of PALMER and BUCK-These passages, with the addition MER." of the declaration made before his admirers during the Senatorial contest last winter at Frankfort, that he had always stood by his convictions even when he had to "stand in blood," afford an accurate conception of this singular oratorical effort, the veritable "effort of his life."

That the Senator admires the speech is beyond dispute. The tender affection he has for it prevents him from noting the evidences of its advancing age, just as we are mercifully deprived of the discernment which would detect the signs of decrepitude in the face we love. As BYRON said of the ocean, Time leaves no wrinkles on its brow, But it is doubtful if that noble band of brothers, EPH LILLARD, JIM WIL-LIAMS, PHIL THOMPSON, or even the daring and devoted JACK CHINN himself, could endure one more repetition. True, they are grappled to the Senator with hooks of steel; they have stood by him in numerous pools of blood; they have "worked" conventions for him and howled for him; amid his gory triumphs of war and his hardly less sanguinary victories in peace, they have unflinchingly stood by him; but the line must be drawn somewhere. There is a point beyond which no human affection can go; and that point has doubtless at last been reached, though there are yet four weeks of the campaign left, with the Senator's lungs and voice unimpaired, and his ambition to be heard by somebody still unsatisfied.

#### Business Competition.

The rivalry of the great business establishments of the city in these times must be advantageous to buyers, not only to those who make their purchases at these es tablishments, but also to those who make them anywhere else. The competition is sharper and upon a larger scale than we have ever known it to be before, but, in so far as we are aware, it is fair and legitimate and amiable. It has brought a great deal of trade to the city. It has stimulated thousands of people to buy who would not otherwise have bought. It has led the competitors to strive to outstrip each other in improving the quality of their goods. It has made it more difficult than ever to dispose of inferior wares, or to make prices higher than they ought to be. It has opened up new opportunities for enterprise and push, and business genius. It is good for shopmen. It is good for factories of all kinds. and for workmen in every branch of industry. It helps inventors. It must help those people of talent who possess novel ideas of a merchantable kind. It is a great thing for bright young men and also for bright young women.

We suppose that the profits upon sales in some lines of business have been reduced by the keenness and magnitude of the competition that now exists; but one may be sure that the able men who conduct the establishments of which we are speaking, know very well what they are about. A reduction of profits with an increase of sales may be perfectly satisfactory to the seller, and may enlarge his returns. The successful business men of New York understand the long and the short of their business. They are men of discernment, and are practical in their ways. The long-headed New Yorkers among them do not lie awake all night be cause energetic competitors come here from Chicago, Philadelphia, or other places. Let the merry competition go on. Everybody has a right to join in it.

We guess that the keepers of the smaller places of business have ceased to complain of the competition of the establishments which are called "big department stores." What is the use of complaining? The big stores can't be put down. They can't be prevented from advertising their goods prices, and bargains, or from telling of their attractive novelties. Besides, there is plenty of room for the smaller dealers. thousands upon thousands of them. Lots of them make money, and some of them grow rich in their business. They get their share of the trade of their locality, and that is as much as many of them care for. They do not seem to diminish in number; indeed a man who has known the city for a long time, and who often travels through its business streets and avenues from the Bowery to the uppermost parts of the island, on the east side and the west side. says that there must be twice as many of them at this time as there were ten years ago, and that other places are started wherever a new block of houses is put up. These small dealers do not seem to be greatly downcast, either. Glance at them, as you pass by: they look healthy and good-natured; they appear to be well-fed; they are made happy by the sight of their customers, some of whom "keep a book," while others pay ready cash, which is not always the same thing as spot cash. One jolly grocer has a corner shop less than a mile above THE SUN office. and there are big department storekeepers who might well go a block out of their way to get a look at him as he smiles behind his counter. There are plenty of others like him, too, solid citizens, and prosperous ones, doing a good retail business, regardless of

all competitors. Keep it in mind, when thinking upon this subject, that there are somewhere near three millions of people in the city of New York, including Brooklyn, and that their daily demand for things is prodigious, run ning up to millions of dollars every day of the week, barring Sunday. There is room here for perhaps a hundred thousand small dealers, after giving the big department

stores all the blocks they want. The existing business competition, there fore, is all right. It promotes the joviality of the town. It is better than a circus. It means money, and the circulation of it for everybody's benefit. The rivalry of the establishments with each other, and with the lesser places, that, too, is all right Besides, it can't be stopped, anyhow not till the millennium.

## The Defence of Religious Liberty.

Within a few days the principle of religions liberty has been well and effectively defended by the Catholic rulers of two Catholic countries.

On Sept. 15 a mob attacked the Ameri can Presbyterian Church in the city of Aguas Calientes, Mexico. They threw stones at it, smashed the windows, broke in the doors, and destroyed the pulpit after which they terrifled the minister by stoning the windows of his residence. The authorities of the place sprang to the defence of the Presbyterians, rallied the municipal force for their protec-

and their success complete. Again, an affair of like kind, but less mischievous, occurred a few days ago in the very Catholic city of Cuzco, Peru. A mob was got up there to attack the American Protestant Mission; but, before it had time to break into riot or injure the missionaries, the Prefect ordered out a body of troops, dispersed it, and saved the persons who had been in danger. The Prefect's conduct was that of a functionary faithful to his duties.

In Mexico there is freedom of worship for people of all religious, and there are over one hundred Protestant churches in the country. In Peru there are legal restrictions upon Protestantism, yet, nevertheless, the Government favors a certain amount of toleration, as is manifest from the fact that there are Protestant churches and missions in several Peruvian cities.

The defence of religious liberty is a duty of every free Government.

We have received a pamphlet published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, with the title of "Uncertainty as a Factor in Production," and Dr. EDWARD A Ross of Stanford University is the author. But how can uncertainty be a factor of anything ! Uncertainty is a condition, not an active agent maker, or doer. Can it be that in Stanford University the accurate use of English words is not a subject of instruction?

The Boston Globe reports Mr. CHARLES A COLLIER, the Mayor elect of Atlanta, as saying that "Presidential elections come too often, and that a President should be elected once in ten years, and should be ineligible after having served one term." Why does not Mr. COLLIER so further and say that a President should be elected for life? If Presidential elections "come too often" when they occur once in four years they would be only less bad when ten years in tervened between them. In truth, they are not too frequent. The provision of the Constitution is wise and salutary. It gives the people a needed and a proper opportunity to declare their will as sovereigns, and to prevent the growth of a tendency to autocratic assertion in their Pres idents. Four years are none too short a time, The term is long enough for safety. Mr. Con-LIER's suggestion would be dangerous if it were not also vain. The present Constitutional restriction of the Presidential term will remain

unchauged. The fault in Mr. HOWARD GOULD'S letter to the British Yacht Racing Association was first, that it was not dated the day after the rudeness committed against him by the Yacht Racing Association, and, secondly, that he did not immediately withdraw his boat, the Niagara, from British waters. The failure of Yacht Racing Association, and of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which sent Lord DUNRAVEN with the Valkyrie in not instantly apologizing for the indecenconduct of their representatives, is the height of meanness and vulgarity, and gives incontestable syldence that the present generation of British yachtsmen, at the head of which is the muchanded Prince of Wales, is unfit to engage in international sport.

Senator RAINES is justified in being some what proud of his prophetic ability. In his speech in the Senate advocating the passage of his Liquor Tax law he estimated the revenue from it at \$10,263,200. The returns show that the actual amount collected under it, up to Aug. 1 last, was a little more than \$10,500,000.

Mr. Bryan has revealed himself to be one of the colossal flaure of the century—colossal in patriot-ism, colossal in legic, colossal in oratory, colossal in analytical reasoning.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Especially colossal in patriotism, logic, and analytical reasoning. A colossal figure, but is the mathematical value of a colossal figure 0 as big, say, as the Madison Square Gar den any more than that of the ordinary-sized zero? Yet there is much happiness to be had from the study of this colossus of the Platte. The editor of our esteemed contemporary in Indiapapolis will permit us to say that his discovery of the colossism of his candidate is one of the most instructive achievements of the century. It will be out of Mr. BRYAN's power to give this colossal admirer of his an office, but he ought to sit down and write him as nice a letter as he knows how to compose.

It is only fair to the young traveller who has just left this town to say that of the many gems of oratory which studded his Eastern | ment was finally reached for the release of tour his remark about another commanding intellect, the Hon, George Fren Williams of Dedham, Mass., was perhaps the quaintest if not the richest. "The time will come," he told the Massachusetts folks while the sympa thetic tear welled from his deep eyes, "the time will come when his [FRED WILLIAMS'S] name will be written among the heroes of Massachusetts." From which it is clear that Mr. WILLIAMS means to devote himself to literature after his retirement from politics next November, and to write a history of the heroes of Massachusetts. There is something lovely and pathetic about these comrades, WILLIAMS and BRYAN. They are the most beautiful pair of young gazelles now on exhibition.

The eight coasting vessels which are said to belong to the patriots in the Philippines who have risen against Spain would be very useful to the Cubans at this time. It is probable that, with brave Captains in command of them, they could drive off all the armed Spanish vessels that watch the coast of Cuba. It is that they might even capture the best of them, and thus make the Cuban republic a sea power. Most of the ships of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters are old things that can hardly move because of the foulness of the invisible parts of them. They certainly could not get away from the flying coasters of the Philippines. It is a pity that the island of Cuba is so far

away from the Philippine Islands, the natives of which are first-class seamen.

If WEYLER were to capture Maceo, the gallant patriot would doubtires be executed at once, as other patriots have been. If MACEO were to capture WEYLER, the butcher would robably be released, as other captured Spanlards have been. The revolutionists have never followed the Spanish custom of murdering their prisoners. If, however, Gen. Macso catches WEYLER, he ought to ship him back to Spain with a warning never to return to Cuba.

## The Charitable View of Bryan

From the Philadelphia Record (Dem.). Whether Mr. Bryan be a madman or not, the under-taking which he has set before himself is sheer madces; and it discloses such a lack of ordinary sense that to consider him trrational and trresponsible is aritable judgment.

#### Strictly Business, From the Indianapolis Journal.

'I shall need not less than \$5,000 for costumes, "You don't get it," said the manager, with the directness of his kind. "I am going to spend three thousand on your dress, and I've got a genuine count who is willing to marry you for another thousand. There is your advertisement, and I save a thousand

The Century Magazine for October begins with an interesting and generally discriminating article by Mme. Th. Bentzon "About French Children," very ly and cieverly illustrated with pictures by Ma sympathetic expression of the spirit and character of childbood. Mme. Bentzon describes the French baby is resembling the American much more than the Eng-ish baby, but says that, adored as it is in France, it is not there the absolute ruler of the household which the American baby invariably is. The repressing in fluences of education begin earlier in France, who the pables "soon learn to keep their place." Anoth noticeable article in the October Century is an account of the Presidential candidacy of John P. Hale in 1852. by his associate on the Free Soil ticket, George W. Juliau. Prof. Wm. M. Sloane describes the "Eclipse of of Napoleon's Glory," and following the paper is a ery striking portrait of the author. Hany artists

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA. The Cuban Patriots' Title to Be Becogained as Belligerents Our Interests.

Do not the conditions exist which entitle the insurgents of Cuba to their recognition by this country as belligerents if not as an inde pendent nation? There is no question in regard to public sentiment on the subject. Both Houses of Congress have almost unanimously requested the President to grant to the Cubans belligerent rights. In this request Congress only reflected the almost universal wish of the nation. Nothing therefore can excuse the President for disobeying the demand of the national Legislature and the desire of the peo ple except some extraordinary obstacle beyond his control. Without some such difficulty, the reluctance or refusal of Mr. Cleveland to act becomes inexpusable and defiant obstinacy, the substitution of his own inclination and will for that of the entire nation whose servant he is and whose wish it is his duty to execute. It was never the intention of the American people to make him a Czar with autocratic powers or to invest aim with the divine right to thwart their wishes and snap his fingers in the face of their Congress.

Is there an imperious and immovable cause which can alone justify the President's refusal to accord to a brave and oppressed people. their lawful rights? So far as international law is involved the only question to be determined is whether a civil or public war exists in Cuba. If it does exist, they are entitled to the recognition they seek; if it does not, they are not so entitled. "A civil war," said Judge Grier in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, "is never solemnly declared; it becomes such by its accidents, the number, power, and organization of the persons who originate and carry it on. When the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory; have declared their independence; have cast off their allegiance; have organized armies; have commenced hostilities against their former sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents and the contest as "ar."

No one will deny that the insurgents have done all this, and more. They have established a Government; they have appointed civil officers; they have not only organized armies, but those armies occupy four-fifths of the territory of Cuba. They have practically besieged the cities and forts occupied by the 22,000 roops of Spain, and beyond these strongholds they have overrun the island. There is another condition which justifies

ecognition of the insurgents as belligerents.

It is where the interests and rights of a neighboring nation are sericusly affected by refusing such recognition. "The reason which requires and can alone justify this step by the Government of another country," says Dana in his otes on Wheaton, "Is that its own rights and interests are so far affected as to require a lefinition of its own relation to the parties While other and higher authorities concur in the opinion that it is not the only condition which warrants such action, it may well be asked, do not our "rights and interests" demand it? Our commerce with Cuba is seriously injured and almost destroyed by the continuance of the war. We are subject to considerable expense in guarding our 4,000 miles f coast to prevent the violation of our neutrality laws. The island lies immediately in the current of our Atlantic coast commerce, of the enormous tonnage which pours through the Mississippi River, with our five Gulf States, with Central and South America, and with our Pacific States. When for convenience or y accident our vessels venture within the three-mile linit of the Cuban coast, they are liable to search, which is almost universally attended with insult. Many of our people have large interests in Cuba, which are exposed to the ravages of these ever-recurring revolutions. American citizens are constantly being arrested without evidence to justify it, imprisoned, banished to some penal colony, and some times shot. When indemnity is demanded. negotiations must be conducted with the Govnment at Madrid instead of directly with the Captain-General of Cuba; and when an agreement is reached, after long and harass ing diplomatic correspondence, it has been with the island could be induced to carry it out. There were numerous instances during and following the war of 1869, which continued for ten years, when the estates of American citizens were seized and confiscated or put under embargo by arbitrary executives, in violation of our treaty of 1795, without judicial hearing or judgment; when often the property of one person was seized for the alleged offence of another; and, though an agreethe embargoed estates, the authorities at Havana delayed its execution and even its pul vertise the property for sale despite the decree. n others they set up a false claim that the estates were subject to leases to other parties, and refused to surrender them at all, while in the case of Gomez the property was actually sold and never recovered. Do not these conditions make our duty clear

and imperative even though war should be the esult? War may be a calamity, but there are still greater evils, and there are times when the conditions of a country demand it.

Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, was right when in a recent peech he said the man who expected or hoped for the abolition of war is a dangerous dreamer unfit for any responsible public position. We shall have wars and rumors of wars so long as we have human nature; and it is by no mean improbable that we shall soon have a fight with Spain, with a possible conflict with England also. Late despatches confirm the report of a hitch in an agreement over the Venexuela boundary; and should the American filibusters captured on the Competitor be shot, the President will be forced to carry out the wish of Congress and the demand of public entiment by recognizing the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents, if not as a free and indesendent people. There is danger, we are told, in arousing a martial spirit and raising a military party, thus exposing the policy of the Govent to the influence of a professional soldiery, eager for bloody enterprise and ever ready to precipitate international broils. But there is far more danger from the corrupting contact of sordid souls and the decay of pa triotism. Ruskin brings out this idea in his

I mean also that war is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this, and very dreadful, but I see it to be quite an undentable fact. The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourish together I found to be wholly untenable. Peace and the vices of life only flourish together. We talk of peace and learning, and of peace and plenty, and of peace and civilization; but I found that those were not the words that the Muse of history couples together; that on her lips the words are, peace and sensuality, peace and elfishness, peace and corruption, peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace. taught by war and deceived by peace, trai war and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they rere born in war and expired in peace. Shall we find in the next war a commander

like Washington, who devoted seven years of his life to fighting the battles of independence without pay, or a millionaire like Morris to empty his money chests into the public Treasury and spend the closing years of his life in a lebtor's prison? Shail we find soldiers like these who perished from hunger at Valley Forge and marched with bleeding feet through the bitter snows of Canada? Shall we find an other Paul Jones? Or Perry? Will our future soldiers possess the stern persistency of Grant's legions or the wild courage of Lee's? Commerce has pashed chivalry from her throne. Hen will march to the cannon's mouth again, no doubt, but hardly with that merry valor which graced the gallantry of Custo" and which wreathed with smiles the face of Fitz Lee when he tipped his cap to Stuart amid the terrible conflict at Yellow "Walled towns," says Bacon, 'stored arsenals and armories, goodly races of horse, charlots of war, elephants, ordnance,

artillery, and the like, all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin except the breed and disposition of the people be stout and warlike."

Neither is money the sinews of war where the sinews in men's arms in base and efferninite people are failing; for Solon said to Crossus when in estentation he showed him bis gold, "Sir, if any other come that hath better fron than you, he will be master of all this gold. \* \* \* But above all for empire and greatness, it imports h most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honor, study, and occupation. A civil war, indeed, is like the heat of a fever; but a foreign war is like the heat of exercise and serveth to keep the body in health, for in a slothful peace courage will effeminate and manners corrupt."

It may be said that we live in the nineteenth century and not in the sixteenth. But have we not to deal with the same buman nature with the greed and gluttony of conquest, with cruelty and injustice and robbery? There are certain fundamental characteristics of mankind that do not change with the progress of ages nor the so-called refinements of civilization, nor even the spread of religion; one is that long repose and prosperity beget avaries and amother the romantic galtantry and fine spirit of a people. Verily peace hath her vices well as her victories; and the blessings of Judah and of Asher are never combined. Such are the influences which caused us to

be found a few months ago totally unprepared

for a threatened war. It was ascertained that

we had but three guns of large calibre mounted on our coast from Maine to Texas, a distance of 4,000 miles, though experts testified before the Congressional Committee that 677 heavy guns and 824 mortars would be required to pretent even the more important points. Our navwould have been hemmed in in our harbors, our privateers would have been without coaling sta tions, without ports of refuge, and condemned like land birds at sea to fall an easy prev to an enemy far less prepared and enterprising than England. The dove that disappeared forever from the window of Noali's ark over a wilderness of waters had not a more honeles mission, and suffered no more pathetic late than would our ships against such a foe. Indeed, there would have been practically nothing to prevent an English fleet from levying sufficient tribute from Poston, New York, and Baltimore to wage a costly war against us. Ou cities on the lakes, Gulf, and Pacific coasts would have been in like danger. True, we have beaten Britain in two wars, but under very different conditions from those under which another would be fought. During both con flicts England had other enemies to combat. But for the treaty of Teschen, which liberated France from complications with Germany, enabling her to render us more aid and do England more damage, we could hardly have secured the peace of 1783. Indeed during the greater part of the Revolutionary war, particularly the latter part, England was not only involved in active hostilities with France and Spain, but had to contend with Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, the kingdom of the two Sicilies, Austria, and Holland; or practically the whole of Europe, which took advantage of the situation to secure their "sea rights" against her oppressive ascendancy. In 1812-14 we were not less fortunate. Her exhaustive con flict with Napoleon had crippled her resources have never had to encounter her single-handed, and though there is little question of our ability to conquer Canada and protect our own territory from serious invasion, a war with such a power would require prolonged effort and enormous sacrifices.

the warning of Tilde, and see that there "be some relation between our assertion of the Monroe decirine and our preparation to maintain it." It is forturate that threatened complications have directed public thought to the points of our weakness and to the singular omission of Congress to protect the country wainst the most tragic results. Now that our eyes are open shall we continue our dream o security and over-confidence, or shall we wisely fix our finances upon a firm basis, fortify ou harbors, enlarge our navy, lock to the organization of our army, encourage the recruiting and training of our militia, putting the most ap proved weapons in their hands, and establish outposts and coaling stations where our ships may repair their injured engines and recruit their crippled crews? For such purposes, as well as for its strategic situation in the channel of our trade with the Gulf States, Central and South America and the Pacific slope, Cuba would be an invaluable as it must soon become a necessary acquisition, demanded alike by the safety of our commerce and Southern coast and the danger of the island talling into the hands of some strong naval power. Its possession was the dream of Jefferson and the object Buchanan's untiring effort, backed by every American statesman worthy of the name. It is of more value to us merely as a military station than Malta is to England; and nothing but the stupidity of our statesmanship will prevent us from speedily owning it, by purchase, if possible, by conquest if necessary. When a channel is cut across the isthmus, Cuba will become a necessity.

Besides, it is indisputably true that this country is largely responsible for the present condition and prolonged oppression of Cuba. But for the United States the island would long since have been acquired by Great Britain or secure it, and at least once France was upon the eve of its purchase. In either event its people would have obtained the liberty of local gov ernment and relief from the grinding taxation and bloody tyranny of Spain. Nothing but repeated warning and the inevitable result of a war with this country, has prevented its trans fer to one power or the other. The records of our State Department show that from Jeffer son's time down we have let the world know that the occupation of the Island by any othe foreign power but Spain would be regarded as a casus belli. We have simply acted the ignoble and selfish part of the dog in the manger, refrom others. We are therefore particeps crim inis. We are in a large measure responsible for the strife, the bloodshed and cruelty which have characterized the rule of Spain, resulting in a dozen revolutions within the century, the crippling of our own commerce with the island and the robbery and repeated slaughter of American citizens who reside there, or whose sympathies impelled them to seek its liberation. We owe Spain nothing. When she had the power, she bullied and insulted us. Florida. when in her possession, was the refuge of adventurers who incited savages to invade our frontier and massacre our citizens. It was not until Gen. Jackson marched into that territory, surrounded a Spanish fortress, cap tured and hung Arbuthnot and Ambrister that a check was put on these outrages. Spain supplied the cutthroats with arms and munitions, and in every way encouraged their atrocities. C. E. SEARS. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: I am a shouter of Bryan, and also somewhat superstitious. There fore I avoid passing under a McKinley and Hobart banner whenever I can. This necessarily competed me to frequently take a roundabout and torthous course; and I want to know if you will kindly aid me by giving the best route from Battery Park to Madison square, stopping on the way at the Post Office, University building, and Cooper Union. Is there to way, air, to accomplish this without going beneath one of those flags, that give me the horrors almost? P. S. -I have no balloon. WILLIAM J.

It is useless to try. The McKinley banners are hung out everywhere.

## A Request Declines.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Will you kindly sublish in your paper a short synopsis of the story A Lady of Quality." by Frances fiedgeon Burnett ! My reason for asking this favor is this: I claim that the relations between John Oxon and Clorinda were pure, and that Clorinda was virtuous. A friend of nime thinks differently, and cites the loss of her hair as proof. I claim Oxon stole the loss of her when she was asleep. Q. H. Coular. ne was asleep. Nonwalk, bept. 29.

We can't doit. Other questions are more im portant and more pressing. After Bryan and free silver are cleared out of the way, more attention can be devoted to fancy topics.

#### SOLA FOR REPOLUTION.

Ris War Cry Because His Bangage Was Inspected and Rite Pickle Bottles Cracked, An experience with the officials of the Paris ectroi, which M. Zola had on returning recently from his country place to Paris, has given aim the occasion to regale the public with some details concerning his private life as well as a realistic picture of the annoyances to which persons living in the suburbs are subjected daily when they go to town. It seems strange that it should by the first time that he has noticed an inconvenience which every passenger entering the city even in a street car or a cab has to submit to. His call for a revolution on account of his broken pickle jar is the most charming piece of Zolaism to which we have

been treated for some time. Here is the letter

as it appears in Le Floure:

"This is the adventure that happened to me vesterday morning at the St. Lazare Railroad station with an official of the octroi. My wife and I were returning to Paris from Médan, having for our baggage a little box fastened with nails, a basket of vegetables, and two trunks. In the little box were three jars of gherkins, home-made pickles. While I go to secure a cab, my wife declares the three jars of pickles, but the official insists on seeing them having doubtless some suspicion as to the quality of the vinegar. Our servant is obliged to hunt for a chisel for the box, as I have said, is fastened with nails. When I return I am obliged to my amazement to look on while

hunt for a chisel for the box, as I have said, is fastened with nails. When I return I am obliged to my amazement to look on while this goes on. The boards are broken, everything must be taken out, the official hefts the three jars, one cracks and the vinegar runs out. Then he notices the basket of vegetables and insists on inspecting it: the cords are cup and he runs his hands, full of suspicion, amid-sailad and cabbages, to the very bottom. Then he insists that one of the trunks shall be opened, and it is the turn of the linen, of the thousand objects packed in with great lifficulty, to be exposed and spread out in the dust and dirt of the counters. The porters and the whole body of employees of the station had gathered around and seemed to be much amused.

"I will admit that I got ankry. What? I have lived at Médan for eighteen years. I am perfectly well known at the St. Lazare station, my station, and this is the insult I receive on returning to Parls with my own vegetables and my own pickles. Everything is examined, everything is dirtied, as if I were runseled and my pickles, on which I pad 3d centimes, for which I have the receipt, for it was a matter of six cents, it was to get six cents that our linen was turned topsy turvy and all our little private domestic articles were passed around by all sorts of black paws.

"I appealed to the chief inspector, who assured me that I had no cause for con plaint, so long as the official had not been impolite. That only would have been wanting. Just see the extraordinary power of annoyance placed in the hands of an underling, who can politely make you open your loxes, can empty your trunks, and violate the privacy of your baggage amid the grins of the by-tanders. That is termed, the inspection. And to provide an example, the visitation may fall on any one, to-day me, to-improv you. As for me, I thought that the octroi had in spite of everything some politeness and some insight, and that it subjected to inspection of baggage because there is in it a coarseness, a sort

### SUNBEAMS.

-Stoneham, Me., holds that a Plymouth Rock hen that laid forty eggs within forty-eight dayr did well enough to be crowed over.

-While sorting Japanese rags in a paper mill at Westbrook, Me., an operative found a small me-tallic object at which he picked with a penknife, and he lost three fingers and a thumb in the explo sion that followed -Notoriety-seeking preachers are not looked

upon with kindliness in the West, and one of them who assailed public men at Marton, Ind., had to see many of his congregation walk out. He spoke disparagingly of them then, whereupon others left the services, and now his removal is sought. -Stories of the big sales of gold hats and the shrinking market for sliver ones have been many

within the last few weeks; but the most signal

story comes now from Lewiston, where a hatter says that he has not sold a single silver hat, while of gold ones he has been unable to get enough. -Signs, common now, advertising that ice cream will be put up in boxes in which it is guaranteed to keep hard for one hour, may give way soon to more satisfactory ones, as a Lewiston, Me., confectioner

has applied for a patent on a process for treating pasteboard so that lee cream packed in boxes of is will keep frozen for twenty four hours. -Tramps who insist upon remunerating their entertainers being rare in Maine, a boarding-house mistress of Fort Fairfield, Aroostook, thought that she had an experience worth relating when a wan-derer to whom she had given a night's lodging

gether they were \$13 poorer than they had been the evening before,
-rerryville, Me., is deeply interested in a young woman who tells about a burglar's staying four or five hours in the house one night after chloroforn ing her. The drug relaxed its spell once and she saw the robber standing over her in a menacing attitude, but she sapiently went back promptly into the coma state. The burglar stole nothing, al-

came down in the morning and tendered payment for it. Later the other boarders found that all to.

though there was money in the house.

—Postmaster Twombly of Auburn, Me., thinks that he is an innocent victim of natural law. Pio tures of McKinley and Hobart appear in the office and the Postmaster has been accused of trimming, and of seeking a reappointment under a Republi-can Administration. The pictures are really reflections from portraits of the candidates hung before the Republican campaign headquarters across the way, but the outlines are so distinct that people passing on the opposite side of the street see them.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

Tyers, the English amateur awimming champion, been suspended for the rest of the season on account of the bad language he used in a recent water pole match.

M. Porel has given up the season ticket system at the Paris Gymnase and Vandeville Theatres on the ground that it entalls more work on the part of the

artists than it is worth, Marshal Bazaine's two sons enlisted in the spanish army and were sent to Cuba a short time ago. One has just died of yellow fever and the other is alolwy recovering from the same sickness. Majajie, Queen of the Woodbush tribes in South Africa, and the original of Rider Haggard's "She," has just died at the age of 120 years. The Trans vaal Government has approved of another old

woman as her successor, Kaiser Wilhelm's artistic collaboration with Prof. Knackfuss continues. The next result of it will be a picture representing the Holy Roman Emperor of the Middle Ages on Italian soil, Signor Arditt's "Musical Recollections" are to be published at once. The English text has been revised by the Baroness von Zedlitz. Arditt has just completed his aftistic year as an operatic con-

Vice Admiral Sir John Ommaney Hopkins, E. Q. B., who was in command of the littleh North Atlantic squadron from 1892 to 1895, is to succeed Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymont, Bart., E. C. B., in the command of the Mediterranean station,
A thought weighing machine has been invented

by Prof. Mosso, an Italian physiologist, the rush of blood to the head turning the scale. The machine is so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to read sircek from that required for Laten.

A German Foung woman named Elizabeth Opits has just married a Japanese noble, Viscount Sets-tro Matsudara, son of the last feudal lord of Schimadara, near Nagasaki, and a pupil in the Forestry School at Discrewalle. This is the first marriage between a German and a Japanese of

A whole army corps will parade before the Prince of Naples's bride when the wedding takes place in Rome. It will consist of four brigades of infantry, a brigade of casalry, two regiments of field and two of fortress artillery, a regiment of har-sagileri, one of A'pine sharpshooters, a company of sappers and miners, a legion of Carbineer ca dete, and the military college of Rome, all under